

THE CHIEFTAIN

At the cause that lacks assistance,
or the wrong that needs resistance,
in the future in the distance,
And the good that we can do.

Published Every Friday by the
INDIAN CHIEFTAIN PUBLISHING CO.

ROBERT L. OWEN,
and
J. L. SWETZ,
Editions.

VINITA, I. T., JULY 6, 1883.

THAT PERCAPITA.

The Cherokees' Veto in Washington.
We learned from conversation with the chief and delegates, R. H. Ross and R. M. Wolfe, that although the \$300,000 was paid over, the secretary said to them he would never recommend another payment to the Cherokee Nation except with the express provision, that it be shared equally by all Cherokee citizens. The secretary had no discretion in paying or declining to pay the \$300,000, as the law simply said pay it, if the deeds were made to the occupied land. The Secretary, Mr. Teller and also the Commissioner H. Price, were both seriously displeased at the action of council and thought it very unjust. Commissioner Price who read Mr. Bushyhead's veto, remarked "that he could not see upon what ground it was disregarded, that it was unanswerable." We learned three days ago that an attorney had been authorized by the department to investigate the matter and prosecute the claims of those unjustly deprived. The matter came through the Union agency. How the gentleman proposes to act we did not learn. It seems to us however that if the Cherokees do not want to have the matter presented in Washington they should correct their mistake at the next council. It may be presented to congress anyway but if a disposition were shown here to play fair there is reason to believe Congress could be induced not to entertain the matter. No dependent government can afford to be arbitrary and unjust in its dealings with the United States.

Politics.

Generally the people of a country are divided into two parties who differ in some general policy while on most matters they are agreed. One or the other leads and shapes and executes the laws during its reign so held in check by the other so that a party is used by a citizen to make his laws and give him better government and fuller protection to life and property. That is the business of a political party. It is to protect my property and my life, by passing suitable laws and electing faithful and efficient officers. If it fails to do this, it is of no use to me or my people. It is an instrument for securing protection to life and property.

Resolutions of the Teachers Institute.
Recommend the following change in the existing school law of the Cherokee Nation, Viz.

1st.—A law creating a Teachers Institute and compelling the attendance of teachers within term.

2d.—Teachers of the primary schools to be continued in the work at the same schools during good behavior at the discretion of the board.

3d.—Teachers of the Seminaries and Orphan Asylums shall be hired for the term of four or six years at the discretion of the board.

4th.—An act converting the Insane Asylum into an Industrial school for the primary pupils now in the High schools, and penalizing the insane and afflicted.

5th.—An act providing for colored High school.

6th.—The children of non-citizens lawfully resident in the Cherokee Nation be allowed to attend the primary and high schools of the Nation by paying tuition.

7th.—A fund be created for the purpose of sending to college in the United States such students as may thoroughly complete the course at either high school and who really need such assistance.

That the National Council be asked to appropriate \$5,000 for the erection of suitable school houses in the more needy neighborhoods.

That the Board of Education be authorized to fix the vacations of the Common and High schools, provided that the school terms shall not exceed the time as fixed by law.

The above resolutions are somewhat notable, in that the teachers of the Cherokee Nation propose to exert a moral influence through their combined and individual efforts, in the direction of school legislation. It is reasonable and right that the deliberate judgment of the teachers of the Nation should be listened to in school matters, and practically they make it warn for any man or set of men who treat them with contempt.

The most notable of these proposals is the one to erect a High school for the Negro class,

which by operation of the said unwritten law, is denied the privilege of higher education and to establish a special school for the primitives of the Male and Female Seminaries. The first resolution is a matter of legal justice to the negro citizen. The second is a matter of expediency and has in view the more thorough training of the primitives and an increased efficiency of the High schools. We have not time now to discuss them but will see these matters for future texts. They deserve considerable thought by our thinking people.

A young lady from the rural districts entered a dry goods store the other day, and asked for a pair of stockings. The civet politely asked her what number she wore.

"Why, two, you blessed fool! Do you suppose I am a cat's-paw, or have got a wooden leg? How many do you suppose two-legged girls like me wear?"

An old lady of Dennis, aged 85, for the past ten years by a neighbor, A. B. U.,

would do, were it not already a matter of public comment. The seminaries are for the benefit of the whole Cherokee people and if the management is defective it would be more patriotic to suggest a remedy than by sly innuendo to excite prejudices against them. The seminaries have done well as the people who visited them will witness. They will soon issue their catalogues for the coming year and it is sincerely hoped our people will show an earnest interest in their own fine schools.

Female Seminary.

June the 23rd was a beautiful day, and especially suitable to make everything bright, a cool south breeze rendering the atmosphere fresh and delightful, and about in a m. a. steady procession of people might have been seen marching up the broad green walk of the Cherokee Female Seminary. They were ushered into the main school hall which was most charmingly decorated, the columns through the center of the hall were draped in white cloths, which from leaves were arranged in graceful sprays and clusters, with a very cool effect. The eastern end of the hall was occupied by a large stage covered with a rich blue carpet, and ornamented by the three pyramids of blooming plants, to the centre an elegant flower stand held the more delicate cuttings while on the right a magnificent pile of the Nile lined its long leaves from a bed of scarlet Geraniums, and above the dark green leaves, gleamed the snowy lily, in all the splendor of its tropical beauty, the crowning glory of the whole group. Above the stage was the class motto, "In Linde, with my owl on the left and a horseshoe on the right and reading from right to left, we read—(horse-shoe), good luck, (In Linde) on the threshold, (owl) of wisdom. Thus good luck to the three young graduates who sat beneath the motto, and may they heed the gentle reminder, "on the threshold of wisdom lies beyond the field of wisdom lies beyond the residence of Mr. Aleut Moose."

The exercises consisted of two parts, an eloquent oration for a medal; and the graduating exercises. Miss Mattie Fields won the prize, her recitation the "Maiden Martyr" was rendered in a style which showed no ordinary talent. The whole class deserve much credit. A little boy of ten, introduced part second by a piano solo from Beethoven. This was followed by an essay on "Woman" by Miss Emma Breedlove, one of the graduates, it was strong in some points and practical throughout. The second graduating essay by Miss May Washburne, subject, Beauty, was beauty itself.

The last essay by Miss Carrie Archer, subject Our Greatest Glory is not in never failing but in rising every time we fall, closed with some cheering words to the Mai Sem.

The exercises reflected great credit on the management, Gove, and shows what can be accomplished by our people. Everybody went away well pleased and with a feeling that in the seminary was a school to be relied on for the teaching of graceful manners and for thorough instruction in the academic branches of learning.

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Bills from Delaware.

By Cherokee.

Time, in his wise round, has again brought the day of all the year to Americans. The glorious fourth has come and gone. The one hundred and seventh anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of these United States. And, although we, as Indians, are not recognized as living within the limits of any one of said states, yet we acknowledge allegiance to the flag, and have held, in our respective Districts a General Election of the people on the 6th Monday in August, 1883, being the 6th day thereof, to all the offices hereinafter named for the term affixed to each respectively, after the expiration of the present incumbencies of said offices, to-wit:

For the office of Principal Chief—4 years.

For the office of Assistant Principal Chief—4 years.

For the office of Judge Northern Judicial Circuit—4 years.

For the office of Judge Middle Judicial Circuit—4 years.

For the office of Judge Southern Judicial Circuit—4 years.

For the office of Clerk, each District—2 years.

For the office of Sheriff, each District—2 years.

For the office of District Solicitor, each District—2 years.

For the office of member of the National Council, as follows:

Co-woocoojee District 3 members—2 Senators and 7 Councilmen—2 years.

Canadian District 6 members—2 Seniors and 4 Councilmen—2 years.

Seyoqua District 5 members—2 Senators and 3 Councilmen—2 years.

Flint District 5 members—2 Senators and 3 Councilmen—2 years.

Delaware District 8 members—2 Senators and 6 Councilmen—2 years.

Tahlequah District 7 members—2 Senators and 5 Councilmen—2 years.

Saline District 5 members—2 Senators and 3 Councilmen—2 years.

Illinois District 7 members—2 Senators and 5 Councilmen—2 years.

POW. MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Co-woocoojee—2 members for 2 years.

Canadian—2 members for 2 years.

Seyoqua—1 member for 2 years.

Flint—1 member for 2 years.

Goungunke—2 members for 2 years.

Delaware—2 members for 2 years.

Tahlequah—2 members for 2 years.

In conducting said Election hereby ordered you will diligently examine, and faithfully observe the requirements of law enacted for your guidance therein.

In witness whereof I herunto set my hand and affix the seal of the Cherokee Nation, on this the 25th day of June A. D. 1883.

D. W. BUSHEYHEAD.

[SAL.] Principal Chief.

Executive Secretary.

Census Takers.

The following named persons are appointed to act as census takers of the Cherokee Nation:

Tahlequah Dist., D. M. Walker and John Bellinger.

Illinois Dist., R. M. Walker and George Benge.

Saline Dist., Osi Benge and Frank Copacean.

Flint Dist., Wm. McGhee and James Chambers.

Seyoqua Dist., E. E. Adair and Boon Chambers.

Canadian Dist., Junius Smith and John Lowery.

Goungunke Dist., Jackson Redbird and Jim Holland.

Co-woocoojee Dist., Jess Coopiran.

Delaware Dist., George Freeman and Sam Lawgo.

Good fairs always running on Grand River during high water. Postmen Crossed Free!

Will take stock of any kind, Wool Hides, Furs, Peas, Eggs &c, at highest market price in exchange for goods.

Give me a call and convince yourself that I mean Business.

Post Office, Choctaw, I. T.

G. H. LEWIS.

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE.

Store four miles east of Choctaw, mouth of Pryor's Creek.

Best selected stock of General Merchandise in the Cherokee Nation.

Goods sold for cash or its equivalent.

Goods out of season sold at cost.

No trouble to show goods.

New goods every week.

IF YOU DOUBT COME AND SEE

Good fairs always running on Grand River during high water. Postmen Crossed Free!

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ST. LOUIS

UNION

STOCK

YARDS

St. Louis, Mo.

The Only Wholesale Yards in St.

Louis Accessible by Rail and Water.

Every Farmer

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE KANSAS CITY

WEEKLY

ATTENTION

One and All.

I have for Sale Grandest Invention

in the Nineteenth Century.

Stoen's Celebrated Six Wheel Sewing Machine Carters. A thing

that should be in every home in the United States and Territories.

They are handsome, neat and durable, and one we will last a lifetime